

TANZANIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 63	Proclamation (Notice 353)	12nm	
	Mar 67	Proclamation (Notice 137)	12nm	
	Aug 73	Proclamation (Notice 209)	50nm	
	Oct 89	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1989	12nm	Revokes Proclamation (Government Notice 209) of 1973.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 73	Government Notice No. 209		Established straight baselines.
	Oct 89	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1989	200nm	Established straight baselines and revoked Government Notice No. 209. Low water line is the baseline. U.S. raised concerns with the definition of territorial seas baseline.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 70	Fisheries Act, Act No. 6		Enabling legislation for fishing zone; appeared to be superseded by Proclamation 209.
	Oct 89	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1989	200nm	EEZ U.S. raised concerns with the asserted rights in the EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 76	Diplomatic notes		Maritime boundary agreement with Kenya EIF; see LIS No. 92.
	Jul 93	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Mozambique EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration.
	Sep 85			Ratified.
	Oct 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The following statement of straight baselines is extracted from the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1989:

Baseline of Territorial Sea

5. The baseline from which the breadth of the Territorial Sea of the United Republic is measured shall be the low-water line along the coast of the United Republic including the coast of all islands, as marked on a large-scale chart or map officially

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: KENYA-TANZANIA

The following excerpts from an agreement via exchange of notes between the governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Kenya are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 92, "Maritime Boundary: Kenya-Tanzania," June 23, 1981:

1. The Boundary:

Base Lines:

- (a) Ras Jimbo beacon-Kisite Island (rock)
- (b) Ras Jimbo-Mwamba-wamba beacon
- (c) Mwamba-wamba beacon-fundo Island beacon (rock)
- (d) Fundo Island beacon (rock)-Ras Kigomasha lighthouse
- (e) Kisite Island (rock)-mpunguti ya Juu-lighthouse

2. The description of the boundary:

- (a) On the West: The median line between the Ras Jimbo beacon-Kisite Island/Ras Jimbo-Mwamba-wamba beacon base lines to a point 12 nm from Ras Jimbo up to a point hereinafter referred to as 'A', located at 4 49'56"S and 39 20'58"E;
- (b) On the East: The median line derived by the intersection of two arcs each being 12 nm drawn from mpunguti ya Juu-lighthouse and Ras Kigomasha lighthouse respectively hereinafter referred to as point 'B', located at 4 40'52"S and 39 36'18"E;
- (c) On the South: An arc with the centre as the Northern Intersection of arcs with radii 6 nm from point 'A' as described in paragraph 2(a) above and point 'B' which is the Southern Intersection of arcs from Ras Kigomasha lighthouse and mpunguti ya Juu lighthouse.
- (d) The eastward boundary from Point C, which is the Northern Intersection of arcs from Ras Kigomasha lighthouse and Mpunguti ya Juu lighthouse as described under paragraph 2(b) above, shall be the latitude extending eastwards [sic] to a point where it intersects the outermost limits of territorial water boundary areas of national jurisdiction of two States.
- (e) The marine charts of 1:250,000 describing the coordinates of the above points shall form and integral part of this agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: MOZAMBIQUE-TANZANIA

Article 2 Maritime Boundary

Internal waters:

The outer limit of the internal waters of the two countries is delimited by means of a straight line drawn across the mouth of the Ruvuma Bay from Ras Matunda, located at latitude 10° 21' 32" S and longitude 40° 27' 35" to Cabo Suafo, located at latitude 10° 28' 14" and longitude 40° 31' 33" E.

All waters on the landward side of this line constitute the internal waters of the two countries.

The internal waters are apportioned by means of a straight line drawn across the Ruvuma Bay from a point hereinafter referred to as point "B", located at latitude 10° 24' 53" S and longitude 40° 29' 34" E which is the mid-point of the line demarcating the outer limit of such waters, that is to say between Tas Matunda and Cabo Suafo to point "A", the mid-point of the line drawn across the mouth of the Ruvuma River between Ras Mwambo and Ras Ruvuma.

The waters bounded by points "A", "B" and Ras Matunda belong to the United Republic of Tanzania and the waters bounded by points "A", "B" and Cabo Suafo belong to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Article 3 Territorial Sea

The territorial sea boundary line between the two countries is delimited by application of the equidistance method of drawing a median straight line from point "B" to a point 12 nautical miles, located at latitude 10° 18' 46" S and longitude 40° 40' 07" E, hereinafter referred to as point "C".

Article 4
Exclusive Economic Zone

The delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone between the two countries is delimited in conformity with the equidistance method by prolonging the median straight line used for the delimitation of the territorial sea from point "C" to a point 25.5 nautical miles, located at latitude 10° 05' 29" S and longitude 41° 02' 01" E, hereinafter referred to as point "D". From this point, the Exclusive Economic Zone is delimited by application of the principle of equity, by a line running due east along the parallel of point "D". The point of termination of this line will be established through exchange of notes between the United Republic of Tanzania and the People's Republic of Mozambique at a future date.

Article 5
Description of Maritime Boundary

The description of the maritime boundary line and the points through which it passes is as follows:

This line commences at the mouth of the Ruvuma River from point "A", located at latitude 10° 28' 04" S and longitude 40° 26' 19" E, that is to say, the midpoint of the straight line drawn between Ras Mwambo located at latitude 10° 27' 48" S and longitude 40° 25' 50" E and Ras Ruvuma, located at latitude 10° 28' 21" S and longitude 40° 26' 48" E, and from point "A" the line runs across the Ruvuma Bay in a north easterly direction in a straight line to point "B", located at latitude 10° 24' 53" S and longitude 40° 29' 34" E, that is to say, the midpoint of the base line demarcating the out limit of the internal waters between Ras Matunda, located at latitude 10° 21' 32" S and longitude 40° 27' 35" E and Cabo Suafo, located at latitude 10° 28' 14" S and longitude 40° 31' 33" E. From point "B" the boundary line follows the median straight line derived by application of the equidistance method between Ras Matunda, located at latitude 10° 21' 32" S and longitude 40° 27' 35" E and Cabo Suafo, located at latitude 10° 28' 14" S and longitude 40° 31' 33" E and runs in a northeasterly direction in a straight line to point "C", located at latitude 10° 18' 46" S and longitude 40° 40' 07" E. From there it follows the same median line as far as point "D" located at latitude 10° 05' 29" S and longitude 40° 02' 01" E. Thence it runs due east along the parallel of point "D" to a point established pursuant to article IV.